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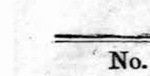

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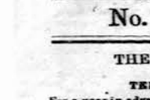

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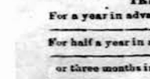

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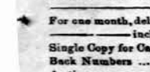

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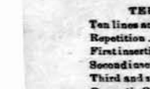

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Faber's Office Pencils, per dozen		4 8
Faber's Red and Blue, per dozen		4 8
LUND'S BINDING TUBES in dozen boxes		2 0
LUND'S SPIRAL PENCILS, short Ivory, No. 403		4 8
THE SAME, long ivory, No. 2		6 8
BLOTTERS for the Drawing Room Table, of various patterns in russia and morocco, gold lined, light green, dark green, purple pale russia		18 0
STEEL Pen Gazette		27 4
Gillott's celebrated No. 840, in dozen boxes		1 8
Mitchell's A B E F K G L M N R		
MERRISFIELD'S PENCILS, a very choice collection, selected by an excellent Artist, price of Marked		
LADY'S TRAVELLING BAGS fitted with materials for dressing and writing Rs. 55; for dressing only		45 0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY FOR JUNE 1863,

CONTAINS—1, Anglo-Indian Literature. 2, My Wife. 3, Colonies and Colonisation. 4, "Cui Bono?"—Song of the "Saturday Review." 5. The Red Lancers of Bundelkund, Chapter III. 6. The Court at Biarritz. 7, The Chief Towns of Sind: their Commerce, Port, &c. 1. Tatta (concluded). 8, The Autobiography of a Sepoy. Chapters III. IV 9, Secular Sermons by Sir Lubbock Shaun. II. "De Sepientia." 10, An Epi-ode in the Life of a Soldier of Fortune. Chapter VI. 11, Raising Niggers. 12, Recklessness. 13, Showers of Fish. 14, A Slave State Song. 15, Okamandel: a Tale. Chapters XVI. XVII. 16, A Legend of Liebenstein. 17, Nirgis: or Delhi and its Environs. Chapters XXIV. to XXVI. 18, University Intellectual Characteristics. 19, The Bombay Board of Censors: Minutes of Meetings in May. 20, Domestic Difficulties. 21, A Tragedy of Niagara. 22, Correspondence and Replies to Correspondents. 23, Literary Notices.—The Indian Annals of Medical Science; Report of the Bombay City Mission for 1862; Report of the Bombay Diocesan Committee for 1860 to 1862; The Prabhu Rupee Calendar for 1863-64; Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bombay Scottish Orphanage:—The Brigantine; Memoirs of Queen Christina; Beautiful for Ever; Sylvia's Lovers; Entanglements; Life in the South; A Foggy Night at Oxford. 24, Home Politics and Literature—April. 25, Indian Retrospect—May. 26, Tarf Calendar of India for 1862-63 (concluded).

Annual Subscription, including Indian Postage, Rs. 16; in England, Rs. 20; Single Nos. Rs. 1-4 each.

24, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

HERBERT & Co.—RAMPART ROW.

SILVER PLATE AND ELECTRO SILVER WARE.

HERBERT & Co. beg respectfully to solicit the attention of residents in Bombay and at Outstations, to their unequalled Stock of Articles for the Table, comprising every description of Cruet, Pickle, Egg, Breakfast, and Tiffin Frames, Toast Racks, Muffineers, Salt-cellars, Batter Tubs, Coolers, &c., in dozen, different varieties, Egg Warmers, Bread Baskets and Platters, Tea and Coffee Services, Side Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, of the newest patterns, Steak, Curry and Chop Dishes, Patent Urns, for making Tea or Coffee, Sugar Vases, Tea Salvers and Waiters, newly designed Crumb Brushes, Bread Knives, Dish Covers, Covers of every size for Glasses and Cups, &c., Fish Carvers of new patterns, well adapted for presents, Chocolate Bowls, also useful for Broth or Soup, Drinking Cups and Mugs, Aug-daums, *for fire-holders for lighting Chroots, &c.*), Claret Jugs, Wine Flagons, Gobiets, Sauce Boats, Candle sticks, Candelabra, Table Candlesticks; Chamber do., Flower Vases, Cigar Cases, Flasks, Hotwater Plates, Presentation articles for Wedding gifts, Birthday gifts, &c. &c., Ice Tongs, Marrow Scoops, and all the articles included in "sets" of Table Forks and Spoons, &c., including the "Prince of Wales" pattern. Novelties in Electroplate received by every Overland Mail direct from the manufacturers.

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK, SPOON, AND MUG.

In several handsome and elegant patterns, richly chased or engraved, and highly finished. In morocco case, silk and velvet lined. From, Cash ..... Rs. 60 to 100 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK SPOON AND PLATE.

Beautifully engraved and ornamented and very highly finished. In cases as above. From, Cash ..... Rs. 70 to 115 0

SETS OF SILVER KNIFE, FORK AND SPOON.

In great variety, plain or engraved, and of the best finish. Fitted in handsome morocco cases silk and velvet lined. From, Cash Rs. 15 to... 35 0

LADIES' SILVER INKSTANDS.

Small Silver Inkstands, suited for Ladies' Davenports, with Silver Scallop Shellstands, and coloured glass Ink bottles, with sliding tops, Cash ..... Rs. 25 0

SILVER CIGAR CASES.

Very rich Silver Cigar Cases, with hinge and spring catch, elaborately engraved or chased, and very highly finished, with scroll for engraving crest or initials. From Cash Rs. 45 to 60 0

SILVER ELECTRO-PLATED TEA AND COFFEE SETS,

CONSISTING OF

One Silver Electro-plated Tea Pot.
One Silver Electro-plated Coffee Pot.
One Sugar Pot, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
One Milk or Cream Jug, *gilt inside, with Cover.*
From Rs. 50 the entire set. Cash.

LUND'S PATENT LEVER CORKSCREW.

Complete Rs. 3 each. Cash.

The above is of the simplest construction—very strong, and is warranted to draw every Cork neatly without effort or labour on the part of the drawer.

WINE AND SPIRIT FLASKS.

A strong serviceable Flask, covered with Wicker, with double screw-on Patent tops, the outer one forming a small drinking cup.

From Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 each. Cash.

PRINCE OF WALES' pattern Sugar Sifters, beautifully finished and gilt. Rs. 6.

ICE TONGS of best silvered plate, tastefully ornamented. Rs. 5.

MARROW SCOOPS, extra strong, thickly coated with silver. Rs. 4.

TOAST RACKS of novel patterns. Rs. 7 to 25.

DESSERT, OR FRUIT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Square Mahogany Box, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, and prongs, with best Ivory handles, all neatly fitted up with blue lining, lock and key complete... 50 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, containing 12 Knives and 12 Forks, silvered blades, &c. with plain mother-O'pearl handles 90 0

MAHOGANY MOULDED BOX, similar to the above, but with richly engraved and chased blades and prongs 120

N. B.—The two last Boxes contain each a large knife and fork, to match, for cutting open pines and large fruit.

MAHOGANY BOX, with two inner Trays, holding 18 pairs of highly finished Dessert Knives and Forks, richly engraved and chased blades, thickly silvered, the handles of mother O'pearl 175 0

ANOTHER BOX FITTED UP as the above, with 18 pairs best Dessert Knives and Forks, but of larger size and of richer design 190 0

ROYAL PATENTED IVORY SECURE-HANDLED TABLE CUTLERY.—Especial attention is invited to the SECURE IVORY-HANDLED AND BALANCE SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY, which is universally admitted to be *superior to all others.*

In this invention the *Tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured by a screw.

It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, or from wear and tear.

The Sheffield Steel of which the blades are manufactured is of the very best quality, and the fine Ivory handles are in the most *perfect style of manufacture*:—

Table Knives	per dozen Rs.	22 0
Dessert Knives	,, ,,	17 8
Meat Carvers, one knife and one fork, per pair	,,	7 8
Game or Poultry Carvers, ditto	,,	7 0

N.B.—It is known throughout India that this maker's Cutlery is fully up to the guarantee given with it, and is superior to all others. H. & Co. import only one quality, the above.

HOT PLATES, either for water or sand, the lower portion being made of pewter, it is not liable to breakage, and the plate is fastened on by a *guide catch* keeping the two portions together, each complete Rs. four 4 0

OVAL FLUTED pattern similar to the above, but of ornamental shape and finish. The dish complete comprising the lower dish with hot water compartment—the middle dish and the cover with a shifting handle (forming another dish) complete 20 0

N. B.—The above two kinds of dishes are made of cheap metal, which keeps a white polish.

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered in three pieces.—Viz., the hotwater well or stand; the middle part or dish; and the cover 40 0

ROUND DISHES, Electro silvered upon white hard metal highly ornamented, and of a superior quality, in three pieces as those last mentioned; but having a divider to fit loose into the upper dish, forming three spaces for vegetables, &c., if required. Each Rs. 70 0

SMALL DISHES, suitable for Chops, Cutlets, Muffins, &c., composed of three pieces, 1, a warmer on feet with two handles, inner plate fitting

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Monday, 15th June 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	10 0¼
China	60 Do. do.	224 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-year's Dividend.	Rates
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 per ct.	[ex divd. 125 per ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	165 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	24 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	47 ex divd.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	25 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India Lon don and China	250	5 do.	112 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	130 per ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	42 do.	134 prem.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 21,000 pah.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 pah.
Fort Press Co.	3,063	675 per share	Rs. 10,800 pah.
Hydraulic Prest Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs. 1,079 prem. [per share.
Stephinstone Steam & Press Co.	6,000	150 per share	Rs. 12,000 prm. [per share.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co Consolidated Stock	218-3-6	per ct.	Rs. 8 prem.
Do. New £20 shares	139.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
B. B. & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	500 dist.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 dist.
Manockji Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 dist.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	150 Rs. p. share	Rs. 300 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 dist.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 30 4 set.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co after Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	4,500	.....	Rs. 250 dist.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	125	.....	Nominal
Colaba Land Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 dist.
Throstle Mill Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	ts 15,000.
	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 Dist

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	104
Do. Loan 1853-56	.....	99½
Do. Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	In addition	103½
Five and a Half per Cent. Loan	.....	109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	.....	Rs. 10-4½
Bank of England Notes	.....	10-3
Spanish Dollars	.....	210
Carolus	.....	209
Mexican Dollars	.....	225
German Crowns	.....	313
Five Franc Pieces	.....	205
Bar Silver	.....	1674
Gold Leaf	.....	15 12

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 5s.	0d to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£4 5s.	0d to £5 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 15s.	0d to £2 17s. 6d.
" (Seed)	£2 5s.	0d. nominal.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	.....	Rs. 20 offered.

[PRICES CURRENT (13th June 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready)	.....	Rs. 485 to 490
New Dholleras, (ready)	.....	" 480 to 482
New Bhownuggur, (ready)	.....	" 470 to 480
New Oomrawutties	.....	" 435 to 445
New Comptas	.....	" 435 to 440
New Dharwar Sanguineed	.....	" 455 to 460
New Sanees, and Nuggur	.....	" 455 to 460
New Varavul	.....	" 435 to 455
New Khandesh	.....	" 425 to 430
New Poonchee	.....	" 420 to 425
New Acotte	.....	" 395 to 400
New Mangalore	.....	" 440 to 450
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,610 to 1,615.		
REDS—Linseed, Khandesh	at Rs.	6 11 to 6 12 per cwt
Rapeseed, Guzerat	.....	7 4 to 7 6
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)	.....	32 to 33
Niger	.....	27 to 28
	.....	17 to 18

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£611,600

[INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at 2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
4 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.		"
3 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.		"
2 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.		"
1 Do. at 1s. 11¾d.		"
On Demand (Head Office) at 1s. 11¾d.		"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balances, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3	per cent.
Do. 6	do. 5	"
Do. 12	do. 6	"

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 30,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondees on the Head Office for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Bangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Bombay, 5th June 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
" 3	do.	..... 2s.	0¾d. do.
" 2	do.	..... 1s.	11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	..... 1s.	11¾d. do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		..... 1s.	11¾d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s.	11¾d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

A payable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards	.....	2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	.....	3 "
Do. do. 6	do.	..... 4 "
Do. do. 12	do.	..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and *postage.*

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other Local Stocks free of all charges, and will draw Interest and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

To be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
To be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.

HOURS OF BUSINESS.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and the City.

Bombay, 5th June 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14 *Rue Bergère, Paris.*
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Reunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—23, *Rampart Row.*

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondichery, Karikachan, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rp.
" 3 Do.	Do.	..... 2s.	0d. "
On Demand	.....	1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight	.....	frs.	2·56 cts. "
" 3 Do.	Do.	.....	2·53 " "
On Demand	Do.	.....	2·50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £ 00 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill, London.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANS J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rup.
" " " " 4	do.	2s.	0¾d. do.
" " " " 3	do.	2s.	0d. do.
" " " " 2	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
" " " " 1	do.	1s.	11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts on the *Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland* are issued payable on demand only.

Telegraphic Transfers of money to correspondent at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the names of the payees to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negotiate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 20,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,00 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 ½ per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½ do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5 do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½ do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4 do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. before the Bank of Bombay maintains rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of Withdrawal expires it will not be paid.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondies may be made payable to, and all communications addressed

"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan,*"

R. S. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 12th June 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	2s. 0¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	2s. 0d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" On Demand	.....		1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland } On Ireland }	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postage, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or on over Rs. 50,000 unless by special agreement

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realises the Interest and Dividends on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Shares, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited). or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rupee.
Ditto at 4	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2	ditto	2s.	0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto on demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ½ per cent. commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 15th May 1863. Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 9 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 10 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 8th May 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
June 13	Caffe'en	.....Smith	Liverpool.
" 14	Belmont (s)	.....Dondas	China, &c.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 13TH JUNE 1863.

For London.

Wellington.—4 cases Condi cents; 1 case Tiger Skins, Forbes and Co.

Mystery.—17 p kages Jamalgo'a, 24 cwt., 12 cases Cokum Oil, 223 cwt., 3 q s. 14 lbs., Lalljee Jugjeevun; 210 bags Coffee, 890 cwt., Goculdoss Tezpall; 49 chests Gunnies, 1,184 cwt., Rogers Kanjee.

Bengal Merchant.—50 cases Gum Arabic, 80 cwt., Stocker, Prieger and Co.

Bajhoolus.—1 chests Fi lmans, 3 cwt. 2 qrs. 21 lbs., Mo ljee Jewanjee.

For Liverpool:

John Stuart.—60 bales Cotton, 240 cwt., Nurpar Moodjee.

Brompton Hall.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt.; Woottum hund Nuncha am; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Dossa Uu pall; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Bhanjee Saundeer.

Henry Morgan.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Baselaw.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Dossa Munjee; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Luckmechund Nursy and Sons.

Tom Whigher.—125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Golallchund Meteechund.

Ambrose.—30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Muthoora Soorjee.

Pharamond.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Moorarbhoy Vulchoo nadass.

Africana.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Gourdhun Narrondass.

American.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Goculdoss Cullianjee and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee.

Bejah of Cutch.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Hormusjee Bomonjee and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Cowjee Premjee.

Clifton Belle.—125 bales Cotton, 43 ¾ cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee.

Dalkeith.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Muthooradass Vusunjee

Star of Brunswick.—500 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass; 28 bags Safflower seed, 40½ cwt., Punch re Mengje.

Sarah Ann.—33 bales Cotton, 115½ cwt., Goculdass Tejpall.

Margaret Black.—283 bales Cotton, 812 cwt., Dinshaw Peroshawadjee.

Peter Wemyss.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhugwundass Anundjee.

Oriental.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., F. Chalmers.

Sarah.—100 bales Cotton, 360 cwt., Bachoo, Stuart and Co.

Sarah.—125 bales Cotton, 737½ cwt., Burjun Noordin and Co.

Thetis.—140 bales Cotton, 490 cwt.; 25 bales Wool, 70 cwt., Pestonjee Hormusjee.

Nagpore.—87 bales Cotton, 304½ cwt., Hajee Momud Sendick.

Southern Bell.—459 bales Cotton, 1,575 cwt., Heera Purseram.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Indore.*—1 box Pearls, Purjee Jumah; 10 chests M. Opium, 150 lbs. each, Fletcher, Cooper and Co.; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, B. F. Cama; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Dhurumsy Poonjabhoy; 85 chests M. Opium 140 lbs. each, Dwarkadass Yhunoojee and Co; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Aga Jabhoy Hubbibhoy; 4 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Toogneram Sewnaram; 10 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Perbhoy Khalidas and Co.; 100 packages Sundries, 863 cwt., Dwarkadass Vusunjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Indore.*—10 chests Malwa Opium, 140 lbs. each, Motichund Ramchund; 5 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneram Sewnaram; 7 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugnath Ramjee; 5 chests M. Opium, 139 lbs. each, Fletcher, Cooper and Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.

492	Adelaide, Jardine	April 21
749	Art Union, Morrison	April 10
700	Bibby, Purdy	April 20
759	Chapman, Haviand	
867	City of Manchester, Craighead—W. Nicol & Co.	March 8
719	Colleen, Hall	
882	Cyclet, Corbier	
799	Edenhall, Mc Gregor—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
870	Gosforth, Shaw—Grey & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor	
939	Glorious, Vaile—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	H. M. St. Punjaub.	
	H. M St. Aurora.	
831	Janet Cowan, McKirdy—Peel, Cassel & Co.	April 9
1087	Louisa, Somervill—W. Nicol & Co.	March 1
774	Mahratta, Richardson—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1036	Marian Moore, Mounce.	
844	Minnehaha, Morgan.	May 4
541	Naval Brigade, Moon.	
956	Panton, Mellet.	
818	Sarah Sands, Gillies—E. Bates & Co.	
744	Sea Park, Stewart—Grey & Co.	April 18
799	Sir Ralph Abercrombie, Macdonald.	
1091	St. Hilda, Clark.	
744	Thomas Hamlin, Menzies.	Feb 25
1104	Veteran, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.	March 21
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
940	Wings of the Wind, Wyllie—W. Nicol & Co.	April 30

FROM LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Brown, Rogers.	April 30
1287	Annot Lyle, Shaw.	
904	Baron Renfrew, Thomas.	May 5
639	Barbara.	March 24
589	Bon Accord, Campbell.	Feb. 11
814	Bloomer, Goodwin.	Feb. 11
668	Calista, Hayes—Coupland & Co.	March 6
	Eliza Bencke, Jackson.—Souza Pinto & Co.	March 9
1051	Elphalet Greeley, Cutter.	April 20
1094	Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss.	
937	Flower of the Forest, Walker.	
1323	Flying Venus, Withycombe, E. Bates & Co.	
1328	Hahnemann, Phillips.	
1093	Helen Scott, Cunningham.	
819	Henry Pochhammer, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.	Feb. 13
895	Hindoo, Young (ex Hindostan)—Sawyer Brothers & Co.	May 9
1281	Isabella, Hall.	
1068	Mermaid, Fullerton—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
1715	Mermaid, Fullerton—Peel, Cassel & Co.	
1157	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Maence & Co.	March 27
1034	Old England, Bulman—Framjee Sands & Co.	Feb. 28
982	Princess Somswutty, Roy—H. Forman.	April 3
999	Remington, Leask—Remington & Co.	
1357	Salsette, Dawson.—Stoehr Prieger & Co.	
990	Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair.	April 25
570	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	April 18
965	Tangier.	April 29
1178	Thomas Seddon—Finlay, Clark & Co.	April 18

FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.

1005	Beeston Castle, Carney—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	April 1
903	Blencathra, Stewart.	Jan. 18
885	Chevalier, Perkins.	Dec. 26
1046	Chalkwick bury, Faithfull—W. Nicol & Co.	Feb. 21
836	Elizabeth, Stewart.	Jan. 21
1325	Eurocly don, Wright.	April 9
1343	George A. Holt, Robinson.	
1345	Levant, Forran.—Ewart Latham & Co.	Jan. 21
1057	Lord Palmerston, Holcrow.	April 9
811	Missouri, Calhoun.	April 20
1069	Oriental, Ballard.	April 20
1439	Research, Kirk.	Feb. 13
1115	Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.	Dec. 2

FROM NEWPORT VIA ADEN.

1100	Eldorado, Hayes.	

FROM CARDIFF.

427	Enterprise, Haynes.	
1187	Lady Franklin, Rawle.	April 28

FROM CARDIFF VIA ADEN.

798	Amity, Stenson.	Jan. 27
830	Congress, Drinkwater.	Feb. 7
1055	Englishman, Hardwick.	
960	Falkland, Pender.	
316	Jane Francis, McIntosh.	
1142	Johannisberg, Stilphan.	March 12
533	Neptune, Veary.	
1155	Sabina.	March 8
1246	Sirocco.	April 14
795	Southern Rights.	March 9
654	Sparkling Wave, Emery.	Dec. 10
1089	T. E. Lemon, Rainey.	April 1
1023	Wandering Jew, Stuart.	Feb. 7

FROM SWANSEA VIA ADEN.

950	Highland Light, Crowell.	Feb. 16
1800	Thomas Harward, Robinson.	Feb. 16

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.

834	Crusader.	
1047	Euxine.	

FROM NEWCASTLE VIA ADEN.

1193	Belden.	(put back.)
400	Chanley.	
500	Elizabeth Douthwaite.	
780	Maulius.	

FROM THE CLYDE.

990	City of Brussels, Stobo—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
542	City of Edinburgh, Boden—Finlay, Clark & Co.	May 2
934	Jane Jack Mitchell, Mitchell.	May 6

FROM CLYDE VIA GALLE.

538	Cheluba (s)—R. I. S. N. Co.	May 15

FROM MELBOURNE.

1235	Tornado.	

FROM CALCUTTA.

679	Alice Maud—S Tyebjee & Co.	March 7
980	Arratoon Apcar (s.)	
1361	Castlemaine—Lawrence & Co.	April 17
	Clymene.	
	Day Dream.	
1440	Eliza (s) Stearns—Hobart & Co	
998	Esmeralda (s.)	
956	Granite State (s.)	
629	Hydaspe.	
804	Joshua.	
664	Mary Ann.	
1094	Megapan—Lawrence & Co.	April 22
419	Ophir	
559	Punjaub.	April 27
	Rohamanee.	April 17
	Schah Jehan.	April 14
806	Sben Shah.	

FROM MOCHAIS.

698	Sea Lion, Alexander—Brauhall & Co.	April 15
961	Minnehaha.—Morgan.	April 5
631	Raritan, Bliss.	April 25

FROM RANGOON.

595	Pestonjee Bomanjee, Wilkie.	

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.

538	David Malcolm, Zidmarsh.	April 18
657	Elinor, Bowden.	May 5
594	James Parlin, Wilson.	March 7
618	Lady Macdonald, Bunnell	
615	Loretto, Thomas.	Jan. 29
492	Sirocco.	
492	Traveller, Fletcher.	March 3
699	Westward Ho! Wilkinson.	April 15

FROM LIVERPOOL.

518	Melody, Jaser.	Jan. 21
475	Royal Alice, Robinson.	April 9

FROM NEWCASTLE.

473	Monitor, James.	

FROM CARDIFF.

379	Ganjam, Durand.	March 7
419	Versan, LePerdu.	Jan. 18

FROM THE CLYDE.

404	Colonel Ledyard, Wells.	Feb. 7
578	Fortitude, Booth.	
459	Jessica, Powell.	
489	Nysaas, Hutchison.	

Military.

BOMBAY.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 13.

Hickman, Captain D. H., 5th Regt. N. I., on duty, to China.
Dunn, Assistant Surgeon R. A., on leave, to Kol

The following is the fall of Rain at Byculla during last week:—

	In.	Cts.
Total previously registered	2	92
June 7th	0	46
8th	0	5
9th	0	16
10th	1	24
11th	0	0
12th	3	8
13th	8	46
For the week ...	13	45
Total fall ...	16	37

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 13th June 1863.

BROACH.—Rainy, wind S.W. light.
BULSAR.—Cloudy, occasional showers.
KOLAPORE.—Cloudy, wind light S.W.
SURAT.—Cloudy, occasional showers.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—JUNE 13, 1863.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

ASSAULT AT SEA.—Mr. Thomas Eagan, 2nd Mate of the ship *Marseilles*, attended to answer a summons charging him with having assaulted Frank Lewis, a seaman of the same vessel.

Frank Lewis, the complainant, stated that Mr. Eagan had struck him on the head with a bucket on the 16th of April last, and showed a scar which he alleged was occasioned by the blow. The Captain, he said, had refused to let him lay up after the assault.

William Morehead, a seaman of the *Marseilles*, stated that he saw the bucket tumble down off complainant's head. He had a mark three inches long, and the wound bled. Another seaman, named James Quin, said "I *seen* complainant's head bleed."

The mate said he had a dispute with the complainant. He had asked him who he was, and he had answered, "Who are you." Defendant said he would let him know if he gave him any of his insolence, whereupon he set up a great laugh.

His Worship fined the defendant fifteen rupees, ten of which were to be given to the complainant.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Ismail Ibraham, a Mahomedan, pleading guilty to a charge of being drunk and disorderly in Gollo Street, on Friday, was fined one rupee and discharged with an admonition.

CONTINUED REFUSAL OF DUTY.—Robert Quinn, James Eakin, and James Walsh, seamen of the British ship *Sarawak*, were charged with continued refusal of duty. The men were released from prison, where they had been committed for a similar offence; and on Saturday morning, when taken on board, refused to do a "hands turn." The master of the vessel, Captain James Vaughan, stated the circumstances of their refusal; and Mr. Constable Whittaker corroborated his statement. The defence of the men was that they were treated like dogs, and would not serve under the Captain of the *Sarawak*. The Magistrate committed the prisoners to the House of Correction for eight weeks, and if the vessel sailed in the meantime, they were to be sent on board.

REFUSAL TO DO DUTY.—Peter Archibald Graves, a seaman of the British ship *Euphrates*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the aforesaid ship. The Master of the *Euphrates*, Captain Stephens Gwyther, proved the offence, in which he was corroborated by Water Police Constable Mr. George Lamb. The latter stated that he said the prisoner had refused duty "conditionally," and would tell the Magistrate his reasons, but declined to inform him (witness) what they were.

The prisoner said his reason for refusing to work, was that Captain Gwyther had used threatening language to him, and had said that if he (the Captain) went aft, he would knock a little blood out of him.

The Magistrate said that the prisoner was not justified in his refusal. If he had a complaint against his Captain, he should have first obeyed his order, and then applied to law for satisfaction. He had signed articles, and must obey orders. In refusing to work, he had taken the law into his own hands, instead of appealing to the proper tribunal.

Prisoner.—Then I'll do no more duty on board the *Euphrates*.

His Worship sentenced the prisoner to hard labour in the House of Correction for four weeks, and then to be sent on board.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Balloo Danajee charged with stealing and attempting to swallow a Government Currency Note for one hundred rupees, (which was recovered) was committed on Saturday to take his trial for the offence at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

A WIFE ELECTION.—William Brown, boatswain of the British ship *Low Chew*, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the said ship.

Captain David Sinclair said he was master of the ship *Low Chew*, and that he had told the prisoner to turn to, but he refused, owing to his having been wrangling with the mate. The Captain had warned him he would cut six days' pay if he struck, and gave him time till the morning to think over it. Defendant was boatswain.

James Adams, sail-maker on board the ship, said he had heard the Chief Officer give the defendant an order to go to work. He said he would do no more duty until he had seen the Captain.

Mr. Charles James Knight, the Water Police Constable, said that defendant had refused, when asked to go to work, but he did not hear him refuse the Captain.

The defendant, who seemed a straightforward sailor, said he fancied he had not been treated as a man, and all he wanted was his rights. He had been given to understand, when he shipped, that his victualling was to be the same as the officers, and this was not so now, although it was agreed. The defendant, however, very wisely elected returning to his ship, and to all the almost invariable alternative *chosen by sailors* of going to jail, saying, "Well, I'll go on board and do my work like a man."

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.—Henry Wales, late mate of the *Kossuth*, was brought up charged with being drunk and unable to take care of himself.

Mr. Bayley, Police Constable of the Colaba division, said that the prisoner, with two soldiers in custody, who he had reason to believe had robbed the prisoner, were brought to him last evening. The case would come before His Worship. The prisoner was helplessly drunk.

The Magistrate told the prisoner (who said he had had only two drams at the *Prince of Wales Hotel*) that he should not drink in Bombay. Almost everywhere the liquor was doctored. He should be fined two rupees; but if he promised to follow His Worship's injunctions he would let him off,—terms which were gladly acceded to.

ROBBERY BY TWO SOLDIERS.—Joseph Worthington, and George Slater, two soldiers, the latter wearing a distinguishing badge for good conduct, and belonging to H. M.'s 103rd Regiment, Fusiliers, were placed at the bar charged with stealing from Henry Wales, (charged in the preceding report with being drunk and incapable) of thirty rupees and odd.

The prosecutor stated that he was second mate of the barque *Kossuth*, from which vessel he had been paid off, but was still permitted, by the kindness of the Captain, to sleep on board. He had been drinking on Friday at the "Prince of Wales Hotel," and soon after 12 o'clock he had fallen in with the two prisoners. At that time he had a ten rupee note in his breast pocket, and money in a handkerchief, amounting to above thirty rupees in cash. At this time he was in a beer shop, the name of which he did not know, being a stranger to Bombay. He entered into conversation with the men and treated them, and told them he wanted to purchase some clothes, and as they knew more of the place than he did, he should be glad if they would show him where to get them. Hereupon they all went away together, and went to several shops, in one of which prosecutor bought a pair of shoes. He knew nothing more of what happened, the liquor had overcome him. He tried to get away from them, but was unable. His senses only returned to him just before daylight, when he found all his money had departed, and was surprised to find himself in the Fort Police "lock up" with his friends of the day before. A sailor also was in the same predicament whom he had known before, and who had served in the same ship with him. This man had overheard a conversation in the police chowkey between the prisoners, who were agreeing together about their respective shares in the spoil. Mr. Constable Bayley had told him that he had got a ten rupee note of his and his papers, and prosecutor then informed him that he had lost thirty rupees besides the note.

Crustnajee Ballajee, a hack buggy driver, stated that at about five o'clock on Friday evening, the second prisoner and a sailor took his buggy, and the first prisoner seized the prosecutor, who was drunk, and both prisoners together put him in the buggy. He first drove them to a brothel in the Duncan Road, and then to another at Girgaum, but the inmates would not receive them in their houses. They then returned to the Fort, and near the tamarind tree on Bombay Green, the first prisoner put his hand into the left pocket of prosecutor's trowsers, but he did not see that he took anything then. First prisoner then shifted his position and moved over to the right, and sitting upon his thigh, passed his hand into prosecutor's right hand pocket, taking therefrom a small bundle in a handkerchief which he gave to the second prisoner. He then opened it, and gave some of the money to the first prisoner. Witness was then told to drive to Colaba. Suspecting something wrong, he took them to Mr. Constable Bayley, whom he informed of what he had seen. Sahib then asked the prisoners if they had any money belonging to prosecutor, and the first prisoner admitted he had six rupees. The men were then searched, and about thirty rupees were found on them.

Robert Quinn, a seaman of the *Sarawak*, overheard the prisoners quarrelling while he was in the chowkey. The second prisoner said to the first, "You have got Rs. 12, and I am sorry now I gave it to you:" then he said, "You have got Rs. 16." Next morning, first prisoner said he wished he had taken the money away, and asked what was done with the handkerchief, when the second prisoner said, "some of those b——s have got it."

Mr. Henry Bayley, Police Constable of the Colaba division, to whom there seems to be great credit due on the present occasion, as also to the buggywalla, stated that at about eight o'clock last evening, the complainant was brought to him "dead drunk." The buggywalla had informed him of what he had seen take place. He then asked the prisoners if they had any money, and took eighteen rupees from one, and rupees twelve odd from the other. They declared the money was theirs.

Mr. Michael Leary, a Police Constable, stated that when the prisoners arrived, as Mr. Bayley was out, he had commenced an investigation of the case, and the first prisoner admitted that he had got six rupees belonging to prosecutor, which had fallen out of his pocket. The buggywalla had told him the same as he told Mr. Bayley, who, arriving a few minutes after, took the case into his hands.

The prisoner Worthington made a long defence, and endeavoured to show that part of the money was his, and that he had fifteen rupees and his comrade nineteen, but could call no witnesses to support his tale, except his co-prisoner and comrade Slater, *the good conduct man*. The object of their going to Fort, he said, was to buy two bottles of liquor which they were taking to the barracks. They were only on a spree, and were enabled to have this money in their possession, owing to their having been on the total abstinence system a long time.

His Worship said the evidence before him was clear as clear could be. The robbery was a most heartless thing. The prosecutor was a perfect stranger to Bombay. Seeing English soldiers, he naturally enough trusted and treated them, and in return they robbed him. As the prisoners, however, would doubtless be punished severely when they returned to barracks, he should only sentence them to imprisonment with hard labour for one month in the House of Correction. The prosecutor, he said, might attribute this crime solely to his own drunkenness, for had he been sober, these soldiers would not have committed the offence. The temptor, he thought, was nearly as bad as the tempted. The money was restored to the prosecutor.

MAZAGON POLICE OFFICE.—13TH JUNE.

(BEFORE P. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TORTURING A HORSE.—Iswar Gunoo, a hack buggy driver, was placed at the bar, upon the information of Dewjeen Jewraan, Havildar of Police Troopers, charged with torturing his horse on the Bhendy Bazar Road on Thursday last. From the evidence of Dewdeen, it appeared that on Thursday last, at about five o'clock P.M., he saw the defendant driving his hack buggy in the Bhendy Bazar Road. The horse was in a very bad state, and unfit to be used in harness.

Mr. Burrett, European Constable, stated that the horse, which was examined by him, was totally unfit to be driven.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner, and fined him in the sum of fifteen rupees.

OBSTRUCTING A PUBLIC THOROUGHFARE.—Govind Tejpall and Bugawan were brought up charged with obstructing the Duncan Road by spreading gunny bags and cotton thereon, on Friday last.

The evidence of policeman, Mahadoo Visram, was to the effect that on the morning of Friday last, while he was on duty on the Duncan Road, he observed the first defendant place gunny bags on the footpath, and the second place cotton thereon. The gunny bags and cotton caused obstruction to the road.

His Worship fined the first defendant three, and the second defendant one rupee.

THEFT.—Gunnoo Govind, and Canoo Crustna, were charged with stealing straw of the value of twelve annas, the property of one Antone Francis Louis. On the morning of Thursday last, at about seven o'clock, prosecutor missed a quantity of straw. He immediately gave information to the police. The straw was traced from the house of the first prisoner who is a cart driver. The second prisoner was arrested by a police sepoy, who pointed out the first prisoner as the person who gave him the straw.

His Worship found the prisoners guilty of the offence, and sentenced them to be imprisoned for fifteen days in the House of Correction with hard labour.

STEALING A GOLD WATCH.—Luckmeedass Dhurumsee, and Oomersy Jetha, were again placed at the bar, the first charged with stealing a gold watch and gold chain, of the aggregate value of two hundred and forty rupees, the property of one Khetsee Premjee: and the second prisoner with receiving the said property, knowing them to have been stolen.

The further hearing of the case was resumed this day, when the following additional evidence was taken.

Mr. Kelly appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. Prentis defended the first, and Mr. Nesserwanjee appeared on behalf of the second prisoner.

Mowjee Premjee, examined by Mr. Kelly, said.—I am a merchant, and the brother of the prosecutor. I live in Calbadevi Road. I was at Walkeshwar on the day on which the watch in question was missed. I, the prosecutor, my nephew, and three others, sat down in the dewankhana in our house at Walkeshwar to play at pachice. We sat down about two o'clock in the afternoon. We played until about three or half-past three o'clock. After we had finished playing, I heard the prosecutor say that he had lost his watch. I saw the watch hanging on a nail in the dewankhana when we sat down to play. When the prosecutor missed the watch, I was below. He called from upstairs, "where is the watch." I went up, and saw that it was not hanging on the nail. About half-past two o'clock that afternoon, I saw the first prisoner come into the room. He came alone. He was in the habit of coming there. When we got up from our play, he was about six, or half-past six o'clock, we gave information to the police. I sent my men for the police. About eight days ago, when the case was first heard by the Magistrate, I was at the Mazagon Police Office. I saw there the watch and chain, and the prisoners in custody. The same watch and chain are now shewn to me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—When the prisoner came to the bungalow, he sat down near us. I did not see him leave the room. He was for a short time one of the players. When not playing, he was sitting quietly, or walking about the room. The prisoner bears a good character.

Bapoo Dewjee, examined by Mr. Kelly, stated,—I am a police naique, No. 400. I do day duty at Walkeshwar. On Monday, thirteen or fourteen days ago, about nine o'clock at night, I was at the police station at Walkeshwar. I was there doing night duty. One Mayeer Bhatia came to me and reported the theft of a watch. I went to his bungalow, and made enquiries. I did not see prosecutor there. Four days afterwards, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, when I was at the Walkeshwar chowkey, I saw the two prisoners at the bar pass me. They were coming from the village, and going towards Chowpatee. They were together. In consequence of information I had received in regard to the robbery, I spoke to the first prisoner Luckmidass. I observed a guard chain round his neck. I asked him to whom the watch belonged. He said that the watch was his own. Nothing further was said. I took both prisoners to the house from whence the watch was said to have been stolen. I took possession of the watch and chain. The same are now produced. I did not find the prosecutor or the sett in the bungalow. A boy said that the watch belonged to his father. I took both prisoners to the Subedar's quarters. When I spoke to the first prisoner at the chowkey, he took the watch from his person and handed it to the second prisoner who took it in his hand. I took the watch and chain from the hand of the second prisoner. On the same day I brought the prisoners to the Mazagon Police Office. I saw the prosecutor there. I shewed the watch and chain to him, and he claimed them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Prentis.—I knew the prisoners. I could have found them at any time. I have seen them repeatedly about there. The prosecutor's house is at a little distance from the chowkey. The prisoners were coming from the direction of the prosecutor's house. The chain was exposed to view on the person of the first prisoner. His angarka was open; and the watch was in his pocket. When I spoke to the prisoners, I said "Sett, come here." The first prisoner did not come to me. I then seized him by his arm. I began the conversation by asking him what o'clock it was. He did not tell me. He turned away from me, and I, in consequence, suspected something wrong. I then asked him to whom the watch belonged. I never saw the watch itself, until I saw it in the hand of the second prisoner. When the first prisoner handed something to the second prisoner the chain remained round his neck. When I took the watch from the prisoner No. 2, the chain remained round the neck of the prisoner No. 1. I do not know how the watch became detached from the chain. I do not know what was passed by the prisoner No. 1 to the prisoner No. 2. The prisoner No. 2 remained quite quiet. The prisoner No. 1 did not tell me that the watch belonged to Mowjee. I never heard him at any time say that the watch belonged to either Mowjee or Khetsee.

The Magistrate committed the prisoner No. 1 to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court, and reserved passing any judgment upon the prisoner No. 2 until further enquiry.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Monday, 15th June 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For further hearing and final disposal.

24 Soojawoodeen Tyabjee *vs.* Arut Kirpal and another.

8 George Long *vs.* Dawjee Vurria.

33 Gujanun Wittoba Wordey *vs.* Fuckeer Balcrustna.

28 Sorabjee Cowasjee Sawyer and another *vs.* Purrapa Buddena.

36 Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Nadurshaw *vs.* Manockjee Framjee Mapla.

49 Mahomed Ebrahim bin Mahomed Syed Purkar and others *vs.* Goolam Ahmed bin Mahomed Syed Rogay and another.

JOHN MARRIOTT, Deputy Registrar.

Prothonotary's Office, 13th June 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

Saturday, 13th June 1863.

(BEFORE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

Treeoumdass Mooljee vs. Ramabye widow.

Mr. White for plaintiff.

Mr. Scoble for defendant.

The plaintiff is a Bhattia money-lender, and the defendant a Prabhu widow and owner of a large estate in Wittulwaddy street. The action was brought to recover the sum of Rs. 1,643. From the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, it appeared that in December 1862, defendant entered into a written agreement with the plaintiff to borrow a sum of Rs. 17,000 upon the mortgage of her house, which she required to pay to the prior mortgagee; she stipulated to pay interest at the rate of nine per cent. per annum, and in default of her receiving the loan to pay a month's interest on the whole amount. After the agreement was executed, plaintiff advanced to the defendant Rs. 1,501 as part of the loan, and was ready to advance the remainder, but she failed to carry out the contract as she did not require the money. Plaintiff thereupon gave her notice demanding back the Rs. 1,501 with interest, together with the month's interest on Rs. 15,499, which she refused, and hence the action. It appeared that the counterpart of the agreement given to defendant did not contain the stipulation about the payment of the month's interest in default of the breach of contract. On behalf of the defendant, it was alleged that she had received no money from plaintiff as part of the loan, and that the sum of Rs. 1,501 mentioned in the agreement, was made up of three items, viz., Rs. 510 for premium, Rs. 340 for brokerage, and Rs. 151 for expenses in preparing the mortgage deed. There was no evidence to support this allegation; but Mr. Scoble further contended that plaintiff was not entitled to the penalty, there being no stipulation regarding it in the agreement held by defendant, and it would be against equity to allow it. Mr. White urged that as there was an express agreement for the penalty, it should be allowed by law. The learned Judge said that this was a court of equity as well as of law, and therefore such collateral provisions could not be allowed to prevail. His Lordship, in giving judgment, observed that upon the testimony adduced by plaintiff in a satisfactory manner, he had very little doubt as to the payment of Rs. 1,501 to defendant, but the difficulty was as to the claim for a month's interest on the whole amount. It was rather unsatisfactory that there was no clause respecting it in the counterpart given to Ramabye, and if it were an English deed, it would be a very suspicious circumstance. However, it would be unreasonable to disallow compensation to the plaintiff who had the money ready at defendant's call, and would therefore give him a month's interest at three per cent. instead of at nine per cent. per annum. Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 1,501 with interest at nine per cent, and a month's interest on Rs. 15,499 at three per cent.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 10TH JUNE 1863.

(*Before Chief Justice Sir Matthew Sausse, Mr. Justice Forbes, and Mr. Justice Newton.*)

MURDER.—Raghoo Suttoo was tried before Mr. R. F. Mactier, Session Judge of Sattara, for having, on or about the night of the 15th, or morning of the 16th day of December 1862, at or near the village of Dahmoree, Talooka Khuttad, in the Province of Sattara, committed murder, by striking one Sidoo bin Balloo Salookhan, of the same village, a heavy blow on the head, with a large stone, and thereby inflicting injuries on the said Sidoo, of which injuries, he, Sidoo Balloo, then and there immediately died.

The Session Judge, Mr. Mactier, recorded the following finding on the evidence:

The prisoner, Raghoo Suttoo, is charged with the murder of one Sidoo, by striking him on the head with a large stone. The evidence which has been gone into, in consequence of the prisoner's qualified plea, shows that the body of Sidoo was found with the right side of the head crushed in by the blow, evidently of a large stone, which was found not far from the place, and which also from the appearance of the place from which it had been taken, had evidently been brought from some little distance, and for the purpose to which it was applied. The prisoner, Raghoo Suttoo, found with his clothes caused by violence, and that this was a proper verdict, there can be no doubt. Prisoner had been working in the same "Mulla" with Sidoo, and seems to have disappeared after this, and not to have been taken up for some time after. When he was examined on this charge, before the Magistrate, prisoner made a full confession which has now been recorded against him. It is shown that he was seen on the day murdering Sidoo without employment, and in his confession he mentions doing so, and his having left his own village, wearing the shoes of the deceased Sidoo, which he says he left when he slept in an old well at Barsee, and which were since searched for without effect. There is nothing but the prisoner's own admission, and the fact of his running away from the village, to connect him with the murder, but his having run away partly in fear, as he had been defence, admitted having committed a crime, for which he asks forgiveness. On this admission of the prisoner, coupled with the few proved facts in the case, I can come to only one opinion regarding the case, and thereon must convict the prisoner Raghoo Suttoo of murder as charged. The Court, therefore, finds that the prisoner Raghoo Suttoo is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of murder, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code. The Court, with reference to the prisoner's prayer "to be forgiven for his crime" being of opinion, that his case shows no extenuating circumstances, directs, that he, Raghoo Suttoo, be hanged by the neck until he be dead.

The case was forwarded for the confirmation of the High Court, and on Wednesday last the Honorable Judges passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Court declines to confirm the sentence of death passed upon the prisoner, but sentences him to transportation for life.

NEWS LETTER.

SURAT, 11*th June*.

I AM happy to inform you that the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy has set apart the princely sum of one lac of Rupees for the promotion of education of natives of Guzerat, and with the same view Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Paruck has bestowed the handsome sum of fifty thousand rupees. Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Pitty has caused a vernacular school, to be opened at his expense at Koorsud and another at Bulsar, and two villages of some importance on the Bhil railway line in the State of Cochin-state.

The incendiary who set fire to the house of Mr. Pestonjee Entee is being traced, and it is expected that the attempt now made will be successful.

Our energetic Collector Mr. Ravenscroft, and his assistants as well as gentlemen connected with the Revenue Survey have all returned to Surat, where they will remain during the monsoon.

MAHABULESHWAR, 11*th June*.

His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere, in company with Doctor Stedman, left this on Monday after the usual morning repast, for Paunchgunny, and took up his residence in two of the finest bungalows on those Hills, them "Welton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage," the property of Mr. Ross, of Bombay. One of them, "Welton" is most beautifully furnished with paintings by Mr. Ross personally. One at first sight would indeed take the whole of the structure to be pure marble, as a finer resemblance I have not seen. Captains Leith, Leach, Grant, Mr. Arthur, and the Hon'ble A. D. Robertson, followed the next morning. His Excellency will, I believe, leave Paunchgunny on Saturday morning, remaining at Wye on Sunday, and making Dapoorie on Monday.

Sir William and Lady Mansfield leave early to-morrow morning for Poona via Sattara; at the latter place, I believe, they will make a stay of a few days. Visitors to these Hills have had to contend with many difficulties this time with regard to conveyances of every description being ill provided; carts cannot be had at all without a deal of trouble. The superintendent has done all in his power to help us on in descending, but the honest people below are too slow in sending conveyances up. A long pole is essentially necessary, I think, to stir the Mamlutdars and village kurkoons up.

The Bishop, who was to have left yesterday, could not do so, in consequence, I believe, of the Hamals who were posted for him at Wye having given the slip.

There was a break in the weather this morning till afternoon, but fog and rain have commenced descending again. The San Francisco minstrels take their departure for Poona to-morrow after a month's quiet on these Hills. We hope that their endeavours to enliven the elite of Poona will be crowned with success. A number of new songs are under rehearsal for Poona, and I doubt not but that they will be patronized largely.—*Poona Observer, June* 13.

POONA.

THE weather continues pleasant. A little rain fell yesterday afternoon, but that is all. Our thermometer has been at 82. at three in the afternoon, both yesterday and the day before.—*Observer, June* 11.

WE understand that the commission which was sitting at Sattara to enquire on the Zemindaree system, have come to the conclusion that one-fourth of the income should be paid to Government, and the remainder should be enjoyed by the individual who has possession of such Zemins. We also understand that the same Committee will commence sitting at Poona on or about the 15th instant, to enquire into the rights of Zemindars in this Zillah.—*Id.*

THE Governor of Bombay is to arrive this morning, about eight o'clock. Arrangements are made for the escort and salute, in the Brigade Orders.

The Commander-in-Chief will spend Sunday at Sattara, leave on the 15th, and arrive in Camp on the 16th.—*Id., June* 13.

SIND.

THE MONSOON.—With the exception of one or two, the Native boats belonging to this Port have been hauled up on shore for the monsoon as we must now consider the Port closed for native craft.—*Sindian, June* 6.

BENGAL.

MAJOR GENERAL GARVOCK, newly appointed to the Divisional Staff in Bengal, having arrived from England by the P. & O. Company's steamer, will proceed immediately to assume command of the Peshawur Division, to which he is nominated, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain Chetwyn, who has accompanied him from England. Major General Becher is expected at the Presidency to-morrow:—*Englishman, June* 6.

MADRAS.

SIR HOPE GRANT'S OPINION OF THE VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The Corps was inspected by the Commander-in-Chief on Saturday the 30th ultimo. It is not necessary to reproduce the programme of manœuvres, which was gone through to furnish His Excellency with the best test of the proficiency attained by the corps. It will sufficiently answer our purpose, to refer to the remarks which fell from Sir Hope Grant, after he had finished his inspection, as we shall all be content to accept the opinion of that distinguished General Officer, rather than endeavour by the light of our imperfect knowledge to judge for ourselves by an examination of the movements executed. We must not forget to state that the result of Sir Hope Grant's observations was not founded on a distant inspection, where those little errors and defects that take place in the ranks are lost to view, but on a very close and critical watching of the Regiment in positions where they could not know that they were manœuvring under the eye of His Excellency. In order to effect his object, Sir Hope Grant abandoned his staff and, accompanied by General McCleverty, followed close upon the footsteps of the Volunteer Guards. When he had seen sufficient to satisfy him—and the time spent in the examination was fully one hour—the Commander-in-Chief called the Officers to the front, and congratulated Colonel Drury on the success which he had worked in the Regiment. Sir Hope Grant begged Colonel Drury to explain to his Officers, and through them, to the Corps at large, how extremely pleased and gratified he was with their appearance and the manner in which they performed all their evolutions. At his inspection a twelve month ago, Sir Hope Grant told the Regiment that, considering that they were Volunteers engaged in various avocations in civil life, and held together only by their own free will and desire, their discipline and drill were something miraculous. On this occasion, he told them that there was a marked improvement on their former condition; that the progress they had made during the year was extremely gratifying; that they were almost as good, indeed he would say, as good as a Line Regiment, and here he turned to General McCleverty and asked him if it was not so, and it was very pleasing to see the old Veteran cordially assent after a moment's reflection, both by voice and energetic action of the head. Sir Hope Grant continued his address to the Regiment, by remarking on their great steadiness and order. He said that he was pleased to observe that there was no talking or pushing in the ranks, which very often takes place when men get a little out in their movements; that their echelon movements, their forming square, their deploying into line, their advancements and retiring, indeed everything they did, was good and just as it ought to have been done. He also remarked on the great improvement that had been effected in their dress, viz, the cross belts, and blue caps. He was glad that they had exchanged their old scarlet cap for the present head dress; not only was it in better taste, but it was what the general army used; and he liked to see the national costume preserved. Then turning to Colonel Drury, Sir Hope Grant said, with a smile and a little hesitation, that he had one fault to find, which he hoped the officers would endeavour to have rectified. This one fault was, that several men in the ranks wore their back hair too long! He had ridden close in the rear of the Regiment, and had observed this defect, which was displeasing to a soldier's eye. He begged the officers would speak to the members of the Corps, and prevail on them to cut their hair short, as that would make them look so much smarter and nicer. He again congratulated the Volunteers on their appearance, and hoped that during the next twelve months they would continue to progress still more, and thus prove a credit to their Commanding Officer, to the Volunteer Force, and to the City of Madras. Having thanked Colonel Drury for the pleasure, he had enjoyed that morning, the Chief rode off the ground, leaving a deep and grateful impression on the minds of his hearers, by his simple unaffected speech, and the kind and homely manner in which he delivered it. That this was deeply appreciated by Colonel Drury was manifest in the few, heartfelt, emphatic words which he addressed to the Regiment before dismissing it from parade. Colonel Drury cordially thanked the Government for the manner in which it had acquitted itself. As civilians, they could not understand how a soldier felt when he received the praise of the Commander-in-Chief. As for himself, his heart truly rejoiced. If the Regiment had been censured, he would have been exceedingly mortified—indeed much more so, than they could be by censure themselves; but as it had been praised, he naturally felt proud that the Commander-in-Chief thought well of a Regiment which he commanded. A few sincere, heartfelt words such as these occasionally addressed to the Volunteers cannot but work wonders with them. Not only will it unite the Commanding officer and all those under his command in a close bond of fellow feeling, but every one will be encouraged to win the praise of his Commander, to win credit for himself individually and to contribute to the acquisition of a good name for the Regiment at large. We congratulate the city of Madras on its possessing so excellent a Civic Corps, the first in India, and older even than those Rifle Regiments which have made combined Europe wonder at the inexhaustible resources of England in her impregnable system of national defence. We trust that both Government and the members of the Volunteer Guards will always cheerfully contribute to the continued maintenance of a Regiment which has been a source of pride to Madras ever since its formation; the one by holding out every encouragement proper for a Government to hold out to a body of men who voluntarily rally round its banners, and the others by cheerfully, energetically, and persistently seconding the efforts of their esteemed Commander to make them worthy to take their place at all times alongside the well-trained bands of the British Army.—*Times, June* 8.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE hear that Colonel Kinleside, R. A., Peshawur, is about to relinquish the Command of the Artillery Brigade at that Station, which he has held for the past twelve months.—*Lahore Chronicle, June* 6.

WE are familiar with the terms *country-born* and *country-bred* when speaking of men, women, children, and horses, but were not prepared to hear them applied to *locusts*. A friend at Peshawur satisfies us, however, that country-born and country-bred locusts really do exist.

"A flight of locusts passed lately over this region, belonging to those *born* and *bred* in the country, which differ from other swarms by the nature of their depredation. This consisted solely in their eating up the leaves of the *peepul* tree. These are found in some numbers in and about the city of Peshawur, and the locusts singled them out for their feast. There are numerous other trees of great variety about, but all escaped except the peepul trees. Of these again the *lowest* branches, and these only, were spared; and young trees, whose branches may all be said to be a lower tier, escaped entirely. The appearance of the trees attacked is very striking: the branches perfectly bare, as if a much severer winter than Peshawur knows had swept over them, except those widest spreading low branches, which seem in mercy to have been left with their leafy dress, not to deprive of shade altogether those who are accustomed to seek it under the sacred fig tree.—*Id.*

THE heat, the great heat of the weather is a universal complaint just now. Agra is no exception. Yesterday and the day before the heat was all but stifling. The feeling it engendered was as if "something dreadful was going to happen." The only consolation we have under the circumstances, is, that the rains are not far; the still, dead heat is a sure precursor of copious showers. No sickness among the European community, we are thankful to say.

The Station is in a happy state of lawlessness. We are at present without a Civil Judge, and without a Judge of the Small Cause Court.—*Delhi Gazette, June* 9.

THE Agra and U. S. Bank have, it appears, found out the mistake they made in locating a Branch at Umritsur within hail of their Lahore establishment: we understand the affairs of the Umritsur branch are to be wound up to 30th June, when the Manager, Mr. T. Bailey, comes to Agra.—*Id.*

IN connection with a paragraph relating to the restriction of its operations by the Agra Bank, we believe that Mr. Neal Porter, Manager in India of the Sind Punjab, and Delhi Bank, will soon be up to make the necessary arrangements for establishing branches to be, for the present, limited to the chief mercantile marts of the Province.—*Id.*

A traveller from the left bank of the Indus to Rawul Pindee informs us that, he had great difficulty in keeping the swarms of locusts that infested the line of road as far East as Hussan Abdall, from his room, and even his table. They penetrated everywhere, and devoured whatever of an edible nature came in their way.—*Id.*

Lieutenant Kane, of the 71st Highland Light Infantry, has been appointed to command the new Convalescent depot for married soldiers and their families, at Nunkote near Murree.

WE are glad to observe a steady desire in certain high quarters to increase the number of Hill Sanataria for the army serving in India.—*Id.*

A CORRESPONDENT from Simla says:—

"A large flight of locusts is now passing, flying to the south eastward, which I conclude to be the same column mentioned in the *Delhi Gazette* as seen at Peshawur and Rawul Pindee, and therefore that strong N. W. winds have driven them in this direction. They seem to be strong on the wing; few or none attempting to alight. I saw several crows catching them in the most amusing manner, by only singling gradually through the column with their claws and less extended feet; they did not, however, seem to be very successful."

MR. HOWARD'S REPORT ON EDUCATION IN RAJPOOTANA.

(*From the Harkaru, June* 5.)

MR. E. I. HOWARD'S Report on Education in Rajpootana is a model of perspicuity of ideas and conciseness of expression. Continuing his ordinary official tour beyond Aboo, Mr. Howard was struck by the frequent recurrences of oases of villages surrounded by cultivation in the midst of the wild and jungly desert. Here and there, too, he came across ruined tombs and crumbling masses of masonry, that bore witness to a much larger population having occupied that district in bygone times. The Serohi Durbar has in vain endeavoured to attract settlers by promising them land rent-free, but it is said that no confidence is placed in any conditions not guaranteed by the British Government. A single cafila conveying cotton, and a train of Commissariat carts taking porter to the Nusseerabad station, represented the trade between Aboo and Aimere—robbers and beasts of prey infesting the line of road, and causing both fear and danger to travellers. In such a wild and desolate country walled towns and cities become of appreciable importance, for there only are men safe—save from the privileged extortions of their rulers. It is in these "busy haunts of men" that Mr. Howard would plant elementary schools, notwithstanding the contempt for learning evinced by the semi-barbarous feudal aristocracy. Here, as elsewhere, the true civilising medium will be commerce, though it is to be regretted that the pioneers of progress should appear in the form of usurers charging from 60 to 120 per cent. The Marwarees, after accumulating handsome fortunes in Bombay by such means, return to their native land to die among their own people. The attraction cannot be the vain desire of displaying their riches to their envious townsmen, for they are forced to live meanly in the hope of escaping observation. "If a Banian" Mr. Howard remarks, "dresses too well, or builds himself too fine a house, he may expect a complimentary visit from the prince, for whom a cushion must, according to etiquette, be stuffed with rupees. It is well," he significantly adds, "if he escapes more ungentle modes of extortion." There is a fascination, however, about the fatherland, which even those barbarians cannot resist. After toiling for many a weary year in distant countries to provide a competency for their children, they return towards the sunset of life to their early homes, that their bones may rest in peace beside those of their forefathers. "*C'est la cendre des morts qui crée la patrie.*" On arriving at Joudpore, Mr. Howard took some pains to ascertain the history of the College, known as the Vidya Shal. When Colonel French visited that capital now many years since, he induced the Maharajah to expend £3,000 in erecting a Collegiate building, and also engaged the services of some Persian and Sanscrit teachers. But after the College and its professors were established, it was found that no students were forthcoming. The institution was too far off from the houses of those who would otherwise have been glad to avail themselves of the advantages it offered, but who were too proud to trudge so far on foot. Colonel French, therefore, prevailed upon the Maharajah to employ his Court carriages in conveying the young scholars to and from the scene of their studies, and for six months the College benches were fairly filled with youth in search of knowledge under vehicular difficulties. At the end of six months, however, Colonel French was removed elsewhere, and the Maharajah ceasing to send his carriages for the lazy sons of his apathetic subjects, the Vidya Shal was speedily closed for want of pupils. "It is now devoted to some Brahmin priests, who are employed to pray for the Maharajah." The moral Mr. Howard draws from this very characteristic episode in the educational annals of Rajpootana is, that "it is a mere waste of money and trouble to set up schools for Natives, which, should they want them, they can set up for themselves." We confess we do not quite see the appropriateness of this conclusion to the case in point. To us it rather seems that the story teaches no more than the uselessness of attempting to force education upon a people who do not yet feel its want—as fruitless a proceeding as planting peachstones in the sands of the Sahara. Vernacular schools were found to satisfy the "obvious void" thus far experienced in Joudpore. The best of those is kept by a Brahmin, who imparts instruction in the three Rs—reading, (w) riting, and (r)ithmetic—and who expressed himself willing to teach history and geography in addition to the present course, were it not that he was himself ignorant of even the rudiments of those two branches of polite learning. The hesitation of this liberal-minded, if illiterate, pedagogue, was more creditable to his honesty than to his ingenuity. It fell upon a time that Mr. Howard's guard encountered in the street the father of Mr. Alfred Wigan who happened to be a teacher of languages. In answer to a friendly inquiry as to what he was doing, he replied that, among other things, he was teaching Chinese. "God bless me!" exclaimed Jerrold. "I never knew, Mr. Wigan, that you were acquainted with that language." "I never said that I was," answered the other. "I only

as its interests require; and, as a general election is shortly expected, a movement is commenced, even at this moment, to give greater activity to Ministerial intervention."

La France has received a first warning for an article published yesterday under the signature of M. Esparbie on the elections.

The motive for the issue of the warning is stated to be that *La France*, in the article above mentioned, affected to express the secret sentiments of the Government, and distorted and travestied the policy pursued by the Government in the elections in a manner calculated to mislead public opinion.

The *Gazette de France* announces that M. Berryer has consented to become a candidate for the repraesentation of Marseilles in the Corps Legisla.fit

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS IN PRUSSIA.

(From the Times, May 16.)

BERLIN, MAY 13.

We are pretty well accustomed to political crisis in Berlin, but the present is the most important that for a long time has been witnessed. It has come to open war between Government and Chamber. It is not likely that either party will give way. Here is what has passed since my last :—When the Chamber rose the Committee of Regulations met and chose its reporter, and then adjourned till 3 p.m. In the interval President Grabow, agreeably with the rule of the House in such cases wrote to the Minister President to inform him when the Committee would sit, and to invite him to attend, personally or by deputy. In a brief written reply M. Bismark gave it to be understood that he should do neither. The Committee sat at the appointed hour, and last night unanimously decided that the demands of the Ministers were entirely inadmissible. This is the main purport of the report they have sent in, which has to be printed before the House can meet to take it into consideration. The least possible time will be lost, and there will perhaps be a short sitting of the Chamber this afternoon. All the world is on the *qui vive*. There was a Council of Ministers again yesterday, one having also been held on Monday night. The papers mention conferences as having taken place yesterday between the King and the Crown Prince ; also between each of those high personages and various of the Ministers. If the Cabinet and the Chamber both persist in their present resolution, the Session is at an end so far as the despatch of business goes. The Ministers refuse compliance with that article of the Constitution which authorizes the Chamber to require their presence at deliberations of the Plenum ; they refuse this because the Chamber will not promise that they shall be exempt from calls to order, and that even the President shall have no right to interrupt them when they speak, which they are to do whenever they please. They say the Constitution grants them such exemption ; but this is not true, and the Ministers very well know that it is not. It is merely an uncandid subterfuge, of a kind to which M. Bismark and his colleagues have accustomed us. General von Roon's discovery must be of very recent date, judging from the following extract from the *Chamber Correspondence* :—

"In the sitting of the 19th of September, 1862, during the discussion of the Military Budget, the Minister of War cautioned the Chamber against a vote (the striking out of certain items of expenditure), which he—he wished to offend no one, but no other expression occurred to him—must stigmatize as contrary to common sense (*widersinnig*.) President Grabow immediately interrupted him with the words, 'I must call the Minister of War's attention to the fact that the expression he has just used is unparliamentary.' To which, as is to be read in the official stenographic report, General von Roon replied (resuming his speech), 'I beg the President's pardon ; I have already corrected myself. I find, as I said, at this moment no other expression, and I regret if by the one I chose I offended against Parliamentary usage. It was not my intention.' "

To the Minister who now fires up and storms at the Chair merely because the President interrupts him meekly submitted last autumn not only to interruption, but to correction. It is only, it appears, since he became associated in office with M. Bismark that he has learned fully to appreciate his rights and immunities as regards the Chamber. In September he was courteous and apologetic when corrected ; in May, on account of a mere interruption, he vehemently protests in the strongest terms, and he and his colleagues declare it a sufficient ground for their refusal henceforward to take part in any Parliamentary proceedings.

Assuming that neither the Chamber nor the Ministry will give way, and that the latter, while refusing to attend the sittings, shall also refuse to prorogue Parliament, what is to come to pass ? The Chamber cannot prorogue itself ; it cannot proceed with business in the absence of Ministers ; there would remain to it the right of abstaining from sitting, although the Session would still be nominally going on. The President might adjourn from fortnight to fortnight, or even for longer periods, and an occasional invitation might be sent to the Ministers to attend, in virtue of Article 69.

There were meetings last night of both the Left and the Left Centre, and a fruitless attempt was again made to get the latter to agree to an address to the Crown which the former party has decided to bring into the Chamber. In this document the danger of the present state of affairs is insisted upon, and the King is informed that it is to be averted only by a change of Ministers, and, still more, of Ministry. Three months ago the Chamber had addressed His Majesty in the same sense, and had exposed the constant violations of the Constitution, but the Government had continued in the same path ever since. It had even gone so far as to frustrate the attempt of the Chamber to establish Ministerial responsibility by a law, as required by the Constitution, and had declared openly before the Chamber and the country that it would not regard the sentence of that supreme tribunal which the Constitution declared competent in such matters. Besides the deplorable state of things at home, the country is endangered by the foreign policy of the Government. A year ago Prussia's position towards foreign Powers was more favourable than it had been for a long time. The more resolute bearing of her Government had verified hopes of the re-establishment of the power and unity of Germany. What was a better spirit aroused—a tendency to work together for national aims. There were hopes that the Royal House of Prussia might be called to fulfil the highest aspirations of the German nation. But the present Ministry has ruined all those hopes. In place of unity discord has been evoked. Prussia stands almost alone in Germany and in Europe. Denmark thinks it the opportune moment to break treaties, and the Prussian Government, whose honour was pledged to Schleswig-Holstein, has found no better answer than a protest. The tendency to an alliance with Russia is severely blamed, —with Russia, which has systematically worked against the development of Prussia, and which is not powerful enough to suppress the insurrection within its own boundaries. The Chamber has repeatedly raised its voice to hold back the Ministry from the dangerous path they have chosen in the Polish question. Its counsels have been rejected, and the Ministers have declared they would make war with or without its consent. Prussia, isolated, is menaced with the worst possible danger—a war under the present system. The Chamber tells the King plainly that it renounces all cooperation with the policy of his present advisers, and that it will employ all constitutional means at its command to avert the evils with which that policy threatens the country and dynasty. The address concludes with an earnest and respectful appeal to the King to restore to the country its constitutional rights, to re-awaken the feeling of unity between prince and people, and once more to unfold the proud banner of national power and unity. The preceding is the substance of the document, numerously signed by members of the Fort-schritt party ; which party believes that it will ultimately obtain, perhaps after some modifications the support of the Left Centre ; and this may possibly soon come to pass, should the military debate be swamped, as now appears not improbable, by the present dissension between Government and Chamber concerning their respective rights and regulations in debates. The Left Centre has all along wished to get the military debate over before voting an address.

The Inovraclaw affair is not yet forgotten. Notwithstanding the ministerial denial, the public believes (for all the letters thence declare it) that the Russian troops were quartered on the inhabitants of that place. The point is not very important, since Court Eulenberg admitted that they were quartered in other places in Prussia. A German paper says that the British Ambassador has applied to M. Bismark for explanations respecting that affair, and that it was agreed in Council of Ministers to return an evasive answer. It would be much more remarkable if an agreement had been come to that a candid and straightforward one should be given. The Minister of the Interior has been convicted of equivocation in the Chamber with respect to the authority by which that quartering of troops took place.

The affair at Bromberg (province of Prussia) turns out worse even than was at first reported. The cause of quarrel was purely local, something about a mildam, but, granting that the villagers might be much in the wrong, the conduct of the authorities and especially of the troops can hardly be vindicated. A crowd of unarmed men, women, and children were charged (so say the papers) with the bayonet, and were also fired upon. Seven were killed ; 19 more or less wounded ; three of these died of their wounds. Among the victims were two women and two girls. Two soldiers were slightly hurt ; one in the fingers, and the other had his helmet injured. It is to be hoped, for the credit of the Prussian army, that the above statement, which is in numerous Prussian journals, will be proved to be unfounded, or at least greatly exaggerated.

At a meeting of the Left Centre, held to-day, it was decided by a majority, after some opposition, to adopt a proposition of M. Gneist in favour of the discussion of an address, which, it is added, will be opportune after the discussion of the military Bill. This is equivalent to an agreement, in substance, with the Fortschritt party, the difference between them being now limited to the question of the period at which the address should be brought in. And doubtless great satisfaction is felt by both parties that a rupture, which has more than once been apprehended, is thus averted. The events of the last few days have rendered it manifest to all more than ever the interest and even the duty towards the country of both the great liberal factions to preserve their union, even at the cost of sacrifices, and to present a compact front to the common foe.

There is reason to believe that in a recent Cabinet Council (which took place, however, prior to the fresses in Monday's Chamber) Ministers decided to close the Session after the discussion of the Budget, supposing the latter to be rejected, which could hardly be doubted. Of course, the new conflict interferes with that decision and I am assured that up to last night the Government had not made up its mind what to do. It is positively affirmed that the King will not agree to a dissolution. To-morrow, Ascension Day, is a close holyday here, but the Chamber will meet on Friday at 9 a. m. The report of the Committee for the Regulations will be brought in, and after that M. Gneist's proposition demanding the discussion of an address. The report of the Committee is published to-night. It declares it unconstitutional for Ministers to make their presence in the House dependent on arbitrary conditions, and adds that the Chamber finds it unnecessary to go into a discussion of the communication from the Ministry dated the 11th inst.

The following letter has been addressed to the President of the Prussian Chamber by the members of the Cabinet on the subject of the late dispute :—

"BERLIN, May 11.

"In the sitting of this day the Minister of War found himself obliged to repel personally offensive expressions from several deputies, because the President had not reprehended them, and was interrupted when doing so by the President. The hon. Minister invoked the constitutional right of the Ministers, but his representations were not attended to, and he was even ordered by the President to be silent. The Ministry think it necessary to examine the conduct of the President on account of the importance of the principle involved. According to Article 60 of the Constitution the Ministers have a right to be heard in the Chamber as often as they express the wish, and likewise each of the Chambers can call on any Minister to appear before it. According to Articles 78 and 84 each Chamber regulates its discussions and discipline, and the members cannot be held responsible elsewhere for opinions expressed by them in their places. Those articles of the Constitution—and they are the sole ones affecting the matter—subject only the Chambers to the discipline established by the regulations, but suppose the strict enforcement of such discipline, by excluding in view of the regulations the application of the usual penal laws against any illegal assertions that a deputy may utter. The Ministers are not protected by the same privilege, and for that reason are not subject to the discipline of the Chamber. The course the President has followed in this day's sitting is in contradiction with the principles of the Constitution. The President, invoking the pretended disciplinary functions which belong to his office, has interrupted a Minister and imposed silence on him. If Article 60 of the Constitution gives the Chamber the right to demand the presence of the Ministers, the correlative right resulting for the Ministers is that they shall be always heard. But this right becomes illusory if the President arrogates the power of limiting the Minister's liberty of speech. So long as this pretension shall be maintained the Ministers will not be able to fulfil the obligation of being present at the deliberations of the Chambers when the latter may desire it, as the obligation is only imposed on the supposition that their duties will be completely respected. The Ministry will therefore abstain from all participation in the deliberations of the Chamber of Deputies until it shall have received from the President the declaration demanded by the present document, that the illegal course followed to-day against a member of the Ministry shall not be renewed. (Here follow the signatures of all the Ministers.)"

MR. KINGLAKE AND THE QUARTERLIES, BY AN OLD REVIEWER.

(From the Times, May 14.)

It is with unfeigned reluctance that we recur to the work which has recently revived all the evil passions and bitter heartburnings by which English society was rent during the Crimean war. Were it not that the most important portion of that work has yet to be written, we should gladly permit what has already appeared to rest without any further notice from us, for up to the present moment it can hardly be said that much harm has resulted from any abuse of the secret and confidential papers which Lord Raglan's representatives have had the unpardonable indiscretion to place at the mercy of one of the most passionate partisans of the day. As far as we can discover, the two amusing volumes which everybody has been reading tell us very little which every one who cared to know might not have learnt long before from a very superficial study of the newspapers, pamphets, and blue-books of the period.

As we have already said, the most important portion of Lord Raglan's command in the East has yet to be described by Mr. Kinglake ; and, doubtless, his Lordship's secret and confidential papers must contain abundant detail of the highest interest bearing on that terrible time. It is indisputable, however, that a considerable portion of the correspondence thus handed over to Mr. Kinglake was intended by those who wrote it for Lord Raglan's eye alone ; and that the authors of such documents as "the hurried scrawls of commanders writing to their chief under the stress of deep emotion" never supposed that their hasty words would be carefully filed, docketed, and preserved for purposes of publicity ; yet Mr. Kinglake states that, to the best of his belief, "no paper addressed to the British head-quarters was ever destroyed or mislaid, and that he has got hold of them all, to use or misuse as he pleases.

As, therefore, Lord Raglan's executors have chosen to be thus indiscreet, we think that in the interest of the public service it is our duty to enter a formal protest against the unusual step they have taken, in order to attract public notice to the point, and, if possible, to prevent its recurrence. Should such a dangerous practice obtain, our future Cabinets, in selecting Generals and Admirals for high command, will have to institute a close inquiry respecting the relatives as well as the character of the officers whose employment they contemplate. They will have to ascertain whether they are afflicted with vehement wives, or with literary friends, and whether the private and confidential correspondence which may chance to remain among their papers is likely to be thrown, at their deaths, into the market, in order to fill the pockets or to minister to the passions of their heirs.

Although Mr. Kinglake asserts that in Lord Raglan's private and confidential correspondence he finds nothing like "the semblance of a chasm," and that, to the best of his belief, the papers in question afford a clear and faithful record of everything concerning the business of the war which was known to Lord Raglan himself, he does not gratify his readers by publishing a single line of it. He will only permit us to view his Lordship through the distorting lens of his own singularly constituted mind. He describes to us, with photographic details, Lord Raglan's innermost feelings on all emergencies ; he tells us when and under what circumstances the English Commander-in-Chief blushed at the shameful conduct of the French ; and even subsequently notes down for us the occasions on which he is confident that Lord Raglan would probably have become scarlet with virtuous indignation had not his complexion been bronzed by the Crimean sun. In examining critically Mr. Kinglake's *History* we are supplied with no means of discovering when the information imparted to us is based on the morbid speculations of the "fearless, near-sightedman" himself, when it is deriyed from Lord Raglan's own manuscripts, when it emanates from "Airey of the keen nose and swooping crest," or when it is merely founded on the idle talk of the knot of nephews of whom Lord Raglan had constructed his military family, and among whom the historian of the war lived, as long as he remained in the Crimea, a pleasant and gossipping life.

It would seem that, in Mr. Kinglake's opinion, the proper course to be adopted by any officer who considers himself aggrieved by the statements which a history thus unsatisfactorily constructed may contain is, that he should courteously place himself in communication with the author, discuss privately with him the point in dispute, and finally, that he should rest satisfied with a mitigating or correcting foot-note in small type, or with an explanatory paragraph in an appendix to be added to some future edition of the work ; for Mr. Kinglake has proclaimed his firm determination to cancel or alter nothing which has appeared in the original text of his first edition,—a high resolve, which will entail considerable hardship on those whom he has wronged. If, for instance, he has erroneously stated in his first edition that Lieutenant Jones led a forlorn hope which was in reality led by Lieutenant Robinson, he proposes to continue that error in the text of all future editions ; merely adding in a foot-note in small type, or in an appendix, "For Jones read Robinson." And if poor Robinson is not perfectly satisfied with this small modicum of justice, Mr. Kinglake sets him down as a discourteous and unreasonable fellow, forgetting that in the two or three thousand copies of his first and second editions—the only copies to be obtained at the circulating libraries—the whole credit due to Robinson has been assigned to Jones ; and that in all subsequent editions the numerous class of readers who never read foot-notes or refer to appendices will still read that it was Jones, and not Robinson, who so nobly risked his life and lost his limbs in qualifying himself for the V. C.

The historian of the war appears to be seriously incensed because this arrangement has not been generally approved, and because one or two sensible men, really aggrieved, have adopted the obvious course of remedying the wrong done to them by means of the public press. With recusants of such an atrocious stamp Mr. Kinglake is disposed to keep no terms, and the machinery which he has ingeniously arranged for discrediting and silencing them is well worthy of notice.

When his work first appeared, the public, roused by the interest of the subject, and dazzled by the laboriously constructed word-mosaic by which it was illustrated, welcomed it with a shout of applause. But a reaction speedily ensued, and, with very few exceptions, almost every journal and every Review of any standing has since seriously arraigned the accuracy of its facts and condemned the malignity of its tone. Two friendly critics have, however, been avowedly enlisted by Mr. Kinglake as his auxiliaries, and have been employed by him to silence and discredit the officers who decline to arrange their differences with the historian in the pleasant privacy which he not unwisely prefers. Captain Mends, for instance, one of the best officers in the English service, was selected by Sir E. Lyons as his flag captain in the Agamemnon ; and to Captain Mends did Lord Raglan and Sir E. Lyons intrust the planning and the execution of the landing in the Crimea, as Mr. Kinglake would have known had he not culpably omitted to make himself acquainted with the *Engineers' Journal of the Siege of Sebastopol*, in which that officer's full and detailed account of the disembarkation was published several years ago.

When the question was raised by Mr. Kinglake as to the intentional removal of the buoy at Old Fort by the French for sinister puposes, we were told by one of these auxiliaries that we were premature in rejecting that ridiculous charge, and that we ought to have waited to hear what Captain Mends, an undoubted authority on the point, had to say about it. Thus invoked, Captain Mends came forward in a letter in our columns, and there repeated what he had before recorded in his official report—that, so far as he knew, no buoy had been misplaced by anybody ; that no confusion had been caused, save by heavy weather ; that the disembarkation came off exactly as he had planned it ; and that nothing could have been more loyal and courteous than the behaviour of the French navy on that as on all other occasions.

The critic, thus baffled, immediately changed his tone towards Captain Mends, no longer citing him as a competent authority, and, armed with *excerpta* from Lord Raglan's unpublished papers —selected and supplied to him by Mr. Kinglake proceeded to "write down" that excellent officer in terms which certainly are not creditable either to the critic or to his employer. The same course and the same tone have been adopted by the same parties towards Sir George Brown and Colonel Norcott, and it is by no means surprising that few other officers have since thought it worth their while to expose themselves to the unfair ammunition thus served out from Mr. Kinglake's private stores to the literary Bashi-Bazouk who has volunteered for the unenviable task of protecting his rear.

Within the last few days another critic, in a monthly periodical of some pretension, has followed in the wake of his confederate, and at the very same moment a pamphlet entitled *Mr. Kinglake and the Quarterlies, by an Old Reviewer*, without either author's or publisher's name, and bearing the equivocal prefix of "*not for sale*," has been privily circulated about the town. The mission of these three writers appears to be to lavish fulsome praises on each other, to shout out impudently that they have utterly "smashed" everybody who has presumed to condemn Mr. Kinglake's tone or to question his facts, and to overwhelm with such poor ridicule as they have at their command every officer who has publicly expressed his dissatisfaction at the historian's meagre manner of atoning for the errors of which he has been convicted. Being in immediate personal communication with their principal, as is evident from the private and confidential documents to which they have access, Mr. Kinglake's bottle-holders operate from a very strong position, corroborated by the *entente cordiale* which obviously exists among themselves. But these very advantages bring with them certain disadvantages. They lead the public to suspect that there may not, in reality, be three writers, but one writer : and that the friendly pen in the *North British* which praises the *Saturday Reviewer* so generously, the *Saturday Reviewer* himself, and the *Old Reviewer*, who, appearing on the self-same day as the *North British*, nevertheless quotes so largely and so approvingly from the latter periodical, may, after all, be but three literary gentlemen rolled into one. And these sad suspicions are very much strengthened when we come to examine the peculiar style of this precious trinity in unity ; we cannot but fancy that it is not entirely unfamiliar to us. We stumble in every page, no matter whether we turn to the *Saturday Review*, the *North British*, or the pamphlet of the *Old Reviewer*, on the same shabby evasions—the same scolding tone—the same threadbare quotations and stale after-dinner stories lugged in neck and heels—the same dreary old references to Fielding and Walter Scott. When such fearful *scordia* are propounded as, "we recollect hearing Rogers say one day at breakfast at Macaulay's," or "It was admirably well remarked by Dr. Johnson," —when the reader is provoked by constant references to the venerable sayings and doings of Tom Jones, Ensign Northerton, and Parson Trulliber—when the argument is ever being arrested in order to introduce irrelevant extracts from *Ivanhoe* and *Waverley*—it is impossible to mistake the hand,

"We recognize the flavour of the old dog Tray"

in every sentence. Nay, so true is the poor creature to its instinct that even in the three lines from *Marmion* which the *Old Reviewer* has prefixed as a text to his pamphlet there are as many blunders. He has, indeed, as the said quotation announces that he will do, "done his worst" on this occasion. Were we to condescend to make use of the artifice of which Mr. Kinglake has availed himself so liberally in his history, and to state as a fact what "all London knows," or what "is universally believed" on this point, we could illustrate our meaning still further ; but we forbear to do so. We will only observe that we are not the least surprised at the transparent dodge which has been attempted by this *Old Reviewer*, and that we are sincerely sorry to have to suppose that Mr. Kinglake has condescended to be privy to it.

The style of defence which the *Old Reviewer* and his doubles in the *North British* and the *Saturday Review* have put forward on behalf of their principal is one which is calculated to do him little honour. With scarcely a single exception, every critic who has reviewed his book, and ninety-nine readers out of every hundred who have perused it, have laid it down with the firm belief that the historian's pronouncement the Emperor of the French and many of his Generals guilty of personal cowardice and of treachery towards us, their allies, on very insufficient evidence,—or rather, on no evidence at all. But, as soon as that belief is expressed, up start the three gentlemen in one, whose mission it is to defend Mr. Kinglake, and tell us that we are slandering the historian ; that such charge has ever been positively made by him ; and we are requested to examine carefully the words which he has used, and to observe that, while nobody can doubt their dirft, an artful loophole has been designedly left by which the writer can back out of the disgraceful charges which he has so persistently insinuated if he finds it undesirable to maintain them. These three reviewers in one are constantly reminding us that Mr. Kinglake is "a man of honour;" that he occupies "a commanding literary and political position;" and they claim for him immunities and privileges for which they certainly can plead no precedents. They especially complain of the discourteous tone adopted towards him by the public press, and cite a couple of instances in which they consider the *protégé* to have been especially insulted. In the first case, not a very grave one, the *Edinburgh Reviewer*, after pointing out the gross nature of certain mis-statements into which Mr. Kinglake has been betrayed, observes that such errors are especially blameable at the hands of a deliberate and "slowly-writing scribe;" although they might be comparatively venial had they been committed in hot haste by the pen of a daily journalist. At this harmless expression Mr. Kinglake and his manifold writer are amusingly nettled, although it is clear from the context that no insult was intended, and that the word "scribe" was either felicitously chosen in order to indicate the unusual deliberation with which the history was penned, or, possibly, to escape the awkward tautology of the expression "slowly writing writer." Even Dr. Johnson, with whom the *Old Reviewer* and his doubles are so abominably intimate, furnishes no authority in his dictionary for the use of the word "scribe" in an offensive sense.

The other instance is, we admit, more serious. In adverting to certain charges trumped up by Mr. Kinglake against Lord Clarendon, the *Edinburgh Reviewer* remarks that "they are not only untrue, but that they are the reverse of truth." At this the *Old Reviewer* fires up, declaring that "untrue" is a word that, so long as the laws of honour were in force, was proscribed in decent controversy ; and we entirely agree with him that the less frequently it is used the better. But we are sorry to have to add that it appears to be a favourite word with the very historian whom the *Old Reviewer* so unscrupulously defends, in proof of which we refer him to the plan of attack which St. Arnaud ventured to suggest to Lord Raglan the day before the Battle of the Alma. It is actually headed thus by Mr. Kinglake :—"Plan of the '*Projet*' (untruly) stated to have been accepted by Lord Raglan."

The admirers of Mr. Leech's facile and witty pencil will not have forgotten one of his sketches which appeared in *Punch* shortly after the 10th of April, 1848. It represented a small special constable about to enter into personal conflict with a big Chartist. The dwarf, stoutly brandishing his truncheon, thus warns the giant, "Mind, if I kill you it's nothing, but if you kill me it's murder." We also warn all future Reviewers that Mr. Kinglake's literary friends claim for him the convenient immunity claimed by Leech's small special. Mr. Knglake, being "a man of honour," and having written *Eothen*, may ridicule, sneer at, and bring any disgraceful charges he is minded to bring against anybody whenever he pleases, on any or on no evidence at all, and it is to be "nothing ;" but if his critics mete out to him the smallest portion of the sharp measure which he so lavishly and recklessly metes out to others, he has in his service three very loud and shrill *Old Reviewers* rolled into one, who will inevitably raise the town by their frantic screams of "Murder."

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Bombay, Established, 1851.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A pair of Handsome high caste fast trotting Bay Arab Carriage Horses, 5 years old, and 14-1½. To be seen on two hours' previous notice.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1863.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

On TUESDAY next, the 16th inst., Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey and White Piece Goods, Fancy Muslin, 2 Cases of assorted Drawers, 2 Cases of Glass Ware, a few do. en Beer in quarts and pints, a few dozen Claret and Porter, about 200 Kegs of Red Lead, 1 Case of Beads, and sundry other articles.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Saddlery, by McNaghten, of Glasgow.

Superior Hair Oil.

De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.

N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 15th June 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 15th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms,

600	Pieces Grey Printers.	
500	"	Shirtings.
600	"	Madapollams.
100	Pairs	Dhoties.
1	Bale	Domestic.

3 Cases Leather Portmanteaus and Railway Trunks.

1 Case Leather Hat Cases.

13 dozen Flower Vases.

20 " Glass Jars Confiture.

1 Case Lamps of various kinds.

In a Godown in the Fort opposite the Hydraulic Press.

5 Boras Wool.

22 Bison Hides.

2 Docras Cotton Picking.

And at 2 P.M., on the Elphinstone Bunder.

534 Buffaloe Horns.

198 Bags Coriander Seeds.

By order of the Owner, at their Rooms.

100 Baskets Sugar Candy.

On account, and at the risk of Hurgovan Humthabhoy, by order of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co.

M P B 183 to 195. 4 Cases 240 Pieces T. Red Garments.

374 to 375.	2	"	120	" "
331.	1	"	57	" "
290.	1	"	100	" Mulls.
326, 329, 331.	3	"	300	" "
180.	1	"	60	" Garments.
341.	1	"	60	" "

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON LEASEHOLD GROUND.

By order of the Owner and on account of first Purchaser.

On SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will subdivide for Public Auction on the spot, all that valuable piece or parcel of Land or Ground, together with substantial House and Premises, standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, lately vacated by the Honble H. Bernard, Esq., containing by admeasurement 7123 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the East by the low ground lying between the same and Malabar Hill road, on or towards the West by the road called the Napean Road, on or towards the North by the House of Ragoonathdass Ramlall, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

Also,

On TUESDAY the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece or parcel of Ground, together with the House and Premises standing thereon, situate upon Malabar Hill, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,367 square yards or thereabout, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the North by the old road to Malabar Hill, commonly called and known by the name name of "Seeree," on or towards the South formerly the property of John Yuill, Esq., on or towards the East by the bridge of Malabar Hill which separates it from the property of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeechoy, on or towards the West by the public road called Napier Road, with an assignment of the term of the said lease unexpired.

For the full particulars for both the above properties, apply to the Auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few very superior Waterproof Coats,—36, 38, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

SHERRY.

Lewis' fine English-bottled Crown Sherry, at Rs. 15 per dozen. To close an account.

WINES.

Good Sherry ..... Rs. 18 per doz.

Bernard and Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—

in quarts ..... Rs. 13 per doz.

A few Iron Letter Copying Presses, complete with Copying Book : Price Rs. 17-8 each. To close an account.

Bombay, 15th June 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at his Rooms, in Meadow Street, a Double Barrelled Gun by Richards, and a Double Barrelled Rifle by W. Pitchard and Sons, both fitted up in Mahogany Cases, a Mahogany square and a Rosewood Cottage Pianoforte, a Hunting Saddle, a few Articles of Furniture, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also by order of the Administrator General,

A lot of Silver Spoons and Forks, and Sundries, belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. James Burn, and a Double Barrelled Gun by Smith, Elder & Co., and sundries belonging to the Estate of the late Mr. George Heaves.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of the late Captain H. H. ELLIOTT, 1st Lancers, a double Barrelled Rifle by Brown and Rodda, and a double Barrelled Gun by Westley Richards.

A small batch of fine Champagne Cognac, by Gondin Freres, at Rs. 24 per dozen. Sample Bottle may be had for Rs. 2 Cash.

GLASS DOMES FOR CLOCKS AND FIGURES.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE has just received for sale on Commission, a small Invoice of Spare Glass Domes with stands, suitable for Clocks, Figures, &c. &c.

A few pairs of Electro-plated Gig, Phaeton and Carriage Lamps, and patent new improved Revolver in case complete by Dean Adams and Dean.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th June 1863.

Business Announcements.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—MRS. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years, and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from Convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflammation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease ; and so pleasant, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the Names of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the recipe), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2*s.* 9*d.* per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co., and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S PURE FLUID MAGNESIA has been during twenty-five years emphatically sanctioned by the Medical Profession, and universally accepted by the Public, as THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION, and as a MILD APERIENT for delicate constitutions, more especially for Ladies and Children. Combined with the ACIDULATED LEMON SYRUP, it forms an *agreeable Effervescing Draught*, in which its aperient qualities are much increased. During HOT SEASONS, and above all, in HOT CLIMATES, the regular use of this simple and elegant remedy has been found highly beneficial. Manufactured with the utmost attention to strength and purity,) by DINNEFORD & Co., 172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON. And sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

HAMS AND CHEESE.

CAUTION.—FORD, CURTIS, & CURTIS, 5, America Square, & 115, Minories, London, feel it necessary to advise their Indian friends to order their London Correspondents to apply direct to them for their well known and favourite brands [P.C.C.] and F. & Co.

FORD, CURTIS, AND CURTIS,

Devote especial care in the selection and packing of Hams and Cheese for India and the Colonies.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May